Word formative structure of words with the root *lěp in Old Russian written records

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Direct motivation in the transpositional derivation system

Direct motivation is characterized by complete entry of the direct meaning of a producing word into the derivative meaning, and it forms the core of the lexical meaning in the derivative.

Transpositional derivatives acquire meanings that do not differ from the semantics of the producing words. At the same time, transposition involves the transition of a word from one part of speech to another, i.e. лѣпый ‘beautiful’ → лѣпота ‘beauty’

The Chronicle: Ποποδοκλια ἦν <…> лѣна ~ ἡ Βρισηίς ἦν <…> εὐστολος (Briseis was <…> beautiful). Εὐστολος ‘compactly built; of a human frame’ (Истрин 1910: 8; Patrologia graca, Т. 97:189).

The Life of St. Andrew the Fool: Βидих же его божию и человечию лѣпоту и красоту. Ἐθεασάμην τοιγαροῦν τὴν θεάνθρωπον εὐπρέπειαν τε και ὠραιότητα (I gazed at the magnificence and beauty of the God-Man) (Ryдén 1995: 56–57)
Direct motivation in the modificational derivation system

Modificational derivatives acquire supplementary modifying marks. Such derivatives belong to the same part of speech as the producing words, i.e. лѣпити ‘glue’ → прилѣпити ‘adhere’.

Πριλѣпи въ землю ~ ἐκόλλησεν εἰς τὴν γῆν (and cast down from heaven unto the earth) (СлРЯ XI–XVII, 19: 199).
Transferred motivation in the mutational derivation system

Transferred motivation is observed when the figurative meaning of the producing word is completely included in the derivative meaning.

Mutational derivatives acquire meanings significantly different from the meaning of producing words.

лѣпити ‘glue’– лѣпитель ‘fowler who caught a tiny bird’

Barlaam and Ioasaph: Глаголаше бо, яко подобнѣ суть идоломь кланяющиися человеку лѣпителю, иже устроивъ лѣпа, ятъ единъ отъ малых птицъ, соловей сию наричютъ. <…> и глагола [птица] къ лѣпителю: “Кая ти полза, человече, о моемъ заколении?” Ἔλεγε γὰρ ὅτι ὁμοίοι εἰσίν οἱ τῶν εἰδώλων προσκυνηταί ἀνθρώπῳ ἡξευτῆ, ὃς κατέσχεν ἐν τῶν σμικροτάτων στρουθίων, ἀηδόνα τοῦτο καλοῦσι. <…> καὶ φησι πρὸς τὸν ἡξευτῆν: Τί σοι ὅφελος, ἀνθρωπε, τῆς ἐμῆς σγαγῆς; “Idol worshippers, said he, are like a foweler who caught a tiny bird, called nightingale <…> the nightingale <…> said to the fowler, Man, what advantageth it thee to slay me?” (Barlaam and Ioasaph: 134, 136–137)
Metaphorical motivation

Metaphorical motivation is characterized by the fact that only one semantic component is taken from the lexical meaning of the producing word, which becomes the basis of a new nomination (this happens through transferring by similarity).

безлѣпый ‘unwise’ → безлѣпица ‘nonsense, blether’

Поучение Владимира Мономаха: безлѣпицию молвиль (‘he talked nonsense) (СлРЯ XI–XVII, Вып. 1: 112)
Compound words

A significant number of new words with the root *lěp- were compound words. One part of such words were calques of Greek complex words and the other compound words were not directly copies, but owed their origin to the influence of the Greek language.

Models of compound words included in etymological group with the root *lěp- were as follows:

\[ R_1 + / o (e) / + (R_2 + n) ; \]

\[ R_1 + / o (e) / + R_2 + / o (e) / R_3 + n. \]

where \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) – root morphemes, \( S \) – suffix, \( n \) – ending of a compound word.
The study of the etymological group with the root *lěp- showed the presence of a large number of compound words in it. The scale of word-formation motivation for such words in 11–17th centuries included two stages:

• Combination of the direct motivation with the direct one;

• Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one (metaphorized words).
Combination of the direct motivation with the direct one

Благолѣпиѥ ‘beauty, splendor’ is a calque from Greek εὐπρέπεια, where благо- corresponds to εὐ (adj. ἐὖς), -λѣп- — -πρέπ- (v. πρέπω ‘be conspicuous, beseem’), -иѥ — -εἱα.

Изборник 1076: Помышляи небесныхъ благолѣпиѥ доброть· да тѣ о земельныхъ не боудеть никоѥ з же похоти (Изб. 76: 67.5–8) ~ Λογίζου τῶν οὐρανῶν ἀγαθῶν τήν εὐπρέπειαν· καὶ πάθος οὐδὲν σοι τῆς γῆς (PG 79: 1256) (if you think about heavenly splendor you never want to think about worldly goods).

Word structure: благолѣпыи + -и$j$-
Compound words

Великолѣпыи ‘magnificent, splendid’ is a calque from Greek μεγαλοπρεπής, where веъѧ- corresponds to μεγαλο- (adj. μέγας ‘great, mighty’), -лѣп- – -πрѣп-, -ъныи – -ъς.

И великолѣпыи вътвердилѣ (Второзак. 33;26) ~ Καὶ ὁ μεγαλοπρεπής τοῦ στερεώματος (Deut 33;26).

Word structure: addition adj.+ adj.
Compound words
(hapax legomenon)

Some lexemes that do not copy Greek compound words in texts may be influenced by the Greek language.

Hapax legomenon вельлъпославъныи is a compound word with three stems recorded in the Christianopolis Apostolos of the 12th cent.

Приимъ бо вт б(ог)а о(ть)ца чъсть и славоу, гласоу же пришъдъшю таковомоу вт вельлъпославъны славы: сь ієсьт с(ы)нъ мої възлюбленый, о ніємьже азъ бл(а)говорихъ (Ап. Христ.: 89) ~ λαβὼν γὰρ παρὰ Θεοῦ πατρὸς τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν φωνῆς ἐνεχθείσης αὐτῷ τοιάσδε ὑπὸ τῆς μεγαλοπρεποῦς δόξης, οὗτος ἐστὶν ὁ νῦς μου ὁ ἀγαπητός, εἰς ὃν ἐγὼ εὐδόκησα (Петру В´: https://www.ellopos.net/elpenor/greek-texts/new-testament/peter_2/1.asp)

Word structure: addition adj.+ adj. + adj.
Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one (metaphorized words)

An analysis of the compound words with the root *lěp- in Old Russian written records and lexicographic sources shows that metaphorized words were classified as social and family relations as well as religious beliefs.

Religious beliefs:

Аггелолѣпотный – ἀγγελοπρεπής ‘befitting angels’ (Lampe 1961: 9). The adjective is a calque from Greek ἀγγελοπρεπής, where аггело- corresponds to ἀγγελο-, and -лѣпотный – -πρεπής.


Word structure: addition subst. + adj.
Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one
(metaforhized words)

Family relations:

Сынолъпно ‘in a manner befitting a son’ (сынолъпнѣ ‘the same as сынолъпнѣ’) (СлРЯ XI–XVII, 29: 138–139).

Матеролъпно/Mатерелъпно is a calque from Greek μητροπρεπῶς ‘in a manner befitting a mother’ (Lampe 1961: 870). Cf.: Матерелъпно всехъ родила ѵеси творца (Jagić 1886: 444) (She gave birth to the Creator in a manner befitting a Mother).

Word structure: addition subst. + adv.
Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one
(metaphorized words)

Social relationships:

Раболъпие is a calque from Greek δουλοπρέπεια ‘slavish spirit’ (Liddell-Scott 1883: 385), where the first component рабо- corresponds to δοῦλος ‘slave’, the second one -лъп- – -прέп- (← v. πρέπω ‘be conspicuous, beseem’) and -ие - -εια. Cf.: боголюбие corresponds to θεофлία ‘love of God’ (Lampe 1961: 642), where бого- is θεο-, -люб- – -філе- (← φιλέω ‘love’), -ие - -іа. Compound words of this type defines an abstract action or state, which is called the supporting stem and referring to the substance expressed by the first stem of the word.
Conclusion

Word-formation motivation of simple words with the root *lěp- has been classified according to the following types:

• Direct motivation;

• Transferred motivation;

• Metaphorical motivation.

Word-formation motivation of compound words with the root *lěp- has been classified according to the following types:

• Combination of the direct motivation with the direct one;

• Combination of the indirect motivation with the direct one.

Derivative meanings of words with the root *lěp- expressed by the word-formation formant belong to the following types: transpositional, modificational, and mutational.